house areas, and through the opened screens, with diffusive warmth, as we issued forth from the gate into the narrow streets of the southern suburbs. From these we emerged again into the tokaido or of the coast is the highway of travel between Yedo

and Miaco.

There were three of us, H. and our kind host, whose hospitalities we had enjoyed for the past two days in Yedo. Our horses, which had been hardly used for several days, seemed to gather new life out of the cheery morning air, and lastened with quick clattering hoofs toward their familiar cribs, which they seemed to know as well as we were distant only at the midday's sun. Early as we were travching, Nipon was earlier than we. Already the tokaido was bustling with the traveling crowd to and from Yedo, which night scarcely interrupts.

Men and women trudged merily along, singly or in
small parties. The women were attired for the
road; a figured cotton wrapper enveloped their heads and oftentimes their faces; their garments were shortened for the march, leaving their limbs bare from just below the knee to the ankle. An umbrella or staff in their hands, a little pack on their backs constituted their baggage, though as commonly a male servant followed them to carry their light road luggage. The traveling men might be either bareheaded or bare-limbed, or they also wrapped their heads and encased their limbs in tight-fitting leggins of blue cotton. Soldiers, with their insepahurried past with their riders securely housed from observation, with their riders securely housed from observation, with their nude and tattoed bearers.

Then a mounted party moving with indifferent leisnre, or some dignitary approaching the imperial effy with his insignia of rank borne aloft before him, spear and pike and plume of cock's feathers, behind him his led saddle borse and numerous armed attendants, the baggage-bearers bringing up the rear. Pack-herses, laden with boxes, bales, or basket panniers, alternated with coolies supporting their heavy burdens from poles of bamboo. Picking their way through the crowd with nimble dexterity, came the flying feet of the Dispatch bearers, on their way to the great city—lithe fellows, unincumbered of clothing carrying their dispatches in small obling boxes, secured to a bamboo stick carried over their shoulders. Beggars and mountebanks, priests and nuns, itinerant showmen, blind shampooers, traveling vendors of wares, from children's toys to household shrines; men who, like the silversmiths of Ephesus, "make no small gains."
Again, we passed a little traveling party of females. under the escort of a sedate servant, well clud, and wearing a single sword. In the van of the party was an elderly woman, clad in sober garments of cotton-stuff, walking with staff in hand, while following her was a young girl with a face of almost European fairness and regularity of feature. The fresh morning air and exercise had given a warm glow to her checks, a blue and white figured scarf was jauntily wreathed around her head, the sober color of her wadded cotten pelissé was relieved by another scarf of bright crimson crape brought around the neck and crossed in front over her bosom, and a chemise of the same color, which fell below the quilted upper garment, and but half protected the lower part of her limbs. Her white seeks were unstained of the rend. As she gave us the morning salutation and a bright smile as we passed by, we did not fail to recognize the features of a known Yokohama beauty. We rode into Sinagawa, the first village out of

the city, more properly a suburbs of the city, for from Yedo to Hodenya, a distance of 21 or 22 miles, there is an almost uninterrupted succession of houses on either side of the street. At Sinagawa are extensive hops and many tea-houses and inns of the largest size, the latter being buildings of two stories, with great depth back from the street, ending in a little court or garden of trees, turf, flowers, and fish-ponds, which are made attractingly visible to the passing traveler through the everopen hall or passing traveler through the ever-open hall or passage-way. From their contiguity to Yedo, these inns have a large business, being the last stage of the traveler's journey to and the first one from the city, but even more from their being the pleasure-resorts of parties from the city. The idle, dissolute soldiery of the Princes frequent the Sinagawa inns to an extent that renders them, unsafe to foreigners—not to foreigners only, but to natives as well, for the day's debauch not infrequently ends in the attack and murder of some peaceful traveler, either for the purpose of plunder or brutal delight in deeds of violence. But these great inns which occupy both sides of the street for a half-mile are "Joroyas as well as inns. Sinagawa has a notoriously bad repute among the Japanese themselves, who are not overnice in

In front of the inns travelers who had tarried over night, were getting ready for the road. Several contiguous inns had been occupied the previous right by a traveling grandee, and the street was blocked by the crowd of servants and baggage preparing for the morning start. Horses, fine-shaped and limbed animals, with slick black coats, from the province of Mootsoo, stood before the inns accountered for the road. The saddles were of embossed and lacquered leather, with housings of searlet and purple, and clumsy stirrup-shoes painted with green and gold. The fly-nets were made of green silk cord, and the long, flowing tail of the horses were secured from mud or dust by bags of brown cotton. Secured from hand of dust by
Over the suddle-scats were spread skins of the
spotted deer. Normons of claborate finish waited
at the door, servants were busy lashing baggage to the sumpter horses, armed attendants lounged about the open doorways smeking their morning pipes, serving-girls were hurrying hither and thither with loaded trays, and laughing at the sallies of the jocose pikemen and standard-bearers. What more is the aristocracy of crested-carriages, liveried footmen, and outriders than a pageant like this?

The teknido from Yedo to Kanagawa is a smooth,

hard road-bed of gravel and shells from the beach and would be counted a capital carriage-road any-where. It is a long avenue of thatched and tiled-roof houses, one looking just like another in wearisome monotony. The few open spaces devoid of houses are planted with rows of trees, spreading pines, and tall cryptomerias. So it is the entire length of this bighway; for more than 200 miles trees are planted by the open roadside. I have measured some of them which had a girth of 20 feet and more. There is one place in particular, where the road goes over a hill near the village of Hodenya, that there is a long colonade of these majestic patriarchs of the forest. Under the trees are chosen spots for wayside refreshment places, from the old dame who presides over a solitary teapot under a mut shed, to the more bustling younger dame, who adds fish and rice to the bill of fare, and offers the attraction of a peep-show, or, if there is a land scape or sea-view, a spyglass to her patrons.

Here, too, the beggars station themselves to levy the seldom refused tribute upon the passing travelers. "One tempo, I pray you," "Please help me," "I am a poor man in distress." A few, help less with infirmity or disease, have their stations, to which they are daily brought. From the Japanese these beggars get no unkind words or rude treatment; an iron coin, the fiftieth part of a cent in value, is less exhaustive than those; it is cheaper than scolding. Everywhere, too, that the trees repheed the houses, we had glimpses through their interlacing foliage of the silvery head of Mount Fusi, white with the first fallen snow of Winter. Forty-four views of Fusi-yana from the tokado is the name of an illustrated Japanese volume of

Celebrity.

On the four principal highways that lead out of Yedo on the four execution grounds, though two are now seldom used. The travelers on the tosando leading to Hakodade, and on the tokaido, they being the greatest thoroughfares, are principally honored with the sight of a decapitated body or of a criminal guilty of arson being repaid in kind by burning at the stake. A mat but with a straw roof, surrounded and almost overgrown with tall rushes, had no look of an Aceldama about it that we should have noticed, and we might, in our haste, have clattered unheedingly by, had not the gibes of our bettos who were just in advance of us caused us to turn our heads. Resting on a horizontal board, supported by two upright ones, with features rigid in death was the head of a recently depapitated criminal. It was the head of an elderly man as we see by the thin faded hair, nor was there th trace of the villain in his placid features. Another board was inscribed with the nature of the crime for which he had suffered. The reason for the selection of such public execution grounds is

We fer? the execution ground and its victim &hind us and sushed on to the banks of the Loze, which is the tra aty boundary that separates foreigners from Yedo. It is a small river, of low and shallow depth, navigable for flat-bottomed and shallow depth, havigable for flat-bottomed boats. Its springs are in the mountains, whose blue peaks are visible forty miles inland. Ferry-boats propelled by setting poles landed us on the opposite bank at Kawasaki. We halted at one of several large inns near the river crossing, where a beyof ill-formed days all as a contract of the contract o favored damsels gave us the customary greeting and brought us into the honorable guests' chamber, and then busied themselves to make us comfortable. Cushions were spread on the mats, braziers were heaped with glowing charcoal, cups of tea, bottles of hot sake and trays of sponge cake were produced with alacrity. Then kneeling behind us, they began to upbraid one of our number that in his passings to and tray he had of het majorted this juncture. fro he had of late neglected this inn for others. and fro he had of late neglected this inh for others. The recreant tried in vain to explain or defend himself; the voluble tongues of the midens, united to the mild reproaches of the infirm old landlady, were more mild reproaches of the avenues. Then again he was upthan a match for his excuses. Then again he was upbraided for lack of politeness. "Why," said they, when you pass us, and we bow, and say, Ohaio, do you not return my salutation?" "Why do you you not return my salutation?" "Why do you not your head so coldly when \_\_\_\_\_\_ (naming a well-known official) bows low and smiles?" What could our impolite comrade do but apololize for past neglect, and promise better for the future? Then, after the civilized way, they inquired, "What was latest gossip of Kanagawa and the freshest scandal of Kawasaki. Dinner followed, and the spread was so ample that we made our servitresses happy with the abundance which we could not consume, to say nought of certain suspicious dishes which we had not courage to attempt. When the trays with their fragments were removed, the damsels, enlivened by the good cheer, sought to divert us in turn. They the good cheer, sought to divert us in turn. They sang, played on the lute, danced the graceless dances of the country, and performed some of their household games. Among these was one which, by its resemblance, recalled a long-forgotten pastime of boyish days, "bean-porridge hot." They had not the accompanying words, and were delighted when told them.

But our horses awaited us in the court-yard of the inn, and saving adieu to the group of merrymakers, who followed us to the door, as usual, and bade us "come again," we rode forward among the bade us "come again," we rode forward among the brown hamlets and through the pine-shaded road. Extensive paddy fields stretched away to the right and left from which the husbandmen were gather-ing their Fall crop. Flocks of wild gesse, ducks and herons were feeding in the moist fields. As we rode by the wayside tea-houses and inus, the oc-cupants on hospitable thoughts intent, rushed out to delay us, fairly seizing our bridle reins in their eagerness. One housewife with surprising activity, and before I was aware of it, had fairly stopped my horse, which seemed to respect the customs the road by easy obedience, and was spilling hot ten down my legs in her hospitable haste, a warmer welcome than was desirable, but who could be vexed at such well-menning highwaymen? The sun was at its midday hight as we rode into the familiar streets of Kanagawa, and we were not sorry to have a respite from horseback riding and sight-seeing. H.

SECESSION AND ANNEXATION IN EUROPE.

The questions of Union and Secession are not

confined to America, they have a considerable

From Our Own Correspondent. TURIN, May 21, 1861.

part in the politics of Europe. The kindred nations, broken up by the treaties of former times, wish to unite, while all the foreign elements of the different States desire to secede. As regards the European possessions of England, the Ionian Islands are the noisiest for secession, and they have a sufficient ground for it. Though tolerably well administered, they prefer to belong to Greece, with whom they sympathize by the identity of race, language, and religion. Besides, the Ionians are not treated like full Englishmen; they are excluded from English places of trust, the ambition of the educated classes cannot be satisfied, while in union with Greece they might become ministers, and generals, and embassadors. France, again, having now digested Savoy and Nice, desires the annexation of Belgium, which has heretofore been opposed by the powerful class interested in the coal and iron industry. But the commercial treaty with England has completely cowed these interests, and the great majority of the French can now see no reason why Belgium should not become a French province. The Belgians are less inclined to become French, but still the lower and commercial classes have eurrency, than paper notes, put out by the Minister of no great objection against the annexation, provided the Government of France will become somewhat less despotic. Napoleon is quite aware of this circumstance, and begins to allow greater liberty to the press and a more extensive activity to deliberative bodies. But France desires likewise the frontiers of the Rhine; and here she encounters a greater opposition. The population is German, though not Prussian, and the diversity of language, education, and traditions stand in the way of the union. The aspirations of the Rhine Provinces look to a United Germany, and though the Germans are still, as they always were, the most impractical people of Europe, their unity must and will be achieved, in the teeth of their thirty and odd princes. As regards Italy, her unity is now only a question of time. Rome and Venetia, and the Trentine country, already feel themselves united to the kingdom of Victor Emanuel. Sooner or later the French garrison must leave Rome, and the Austrians Venice, either by fair or foul means. But Istria, too, has Italian aspiratons, and though Trieste has grown up by the patronage of Austria, in opposition to Venice, the inhabitants have not forgotten the bonds which connect them with Italy. The Provincial Diet of Istria has as stubbornly refused to send members to the Vienna Council of the Empire as the population of Venetia, and Italian demonstrations are as frequent in the half-Slavonic Peninsula as in the Venetian Provinces.

The Croatians, in the consciousness of their Weakness both as regards Hungary and Austria, claim by historical right the annexation of Dalmatia and the incorporation of the military frontier. The Vienna Ministers were ready to satisfy this desire, but only on condition that the Croatians should participate in the Austrian Council of the Empire. The Dalmatians, however, prove refractory; the great majority of their Diet refuse to unite with Croatia, and insist on maintaining their provincial independence. As to the military frontier, the inhabitants of that unhappy Province have no more ardent wish than to be relieved of the despotic military rule which weighs most heavily upon them. For once they were allowed to return members to the Croatian Diet, but with the clear understanding that their military position and exceptional administration should not become a subject

nimity astonishing to the Vienna Ministers, accept the masterly statement of their position and clan's drawn up by Mr. Deak, the greatest of the Hungarian statesmen; but, about the forms, there exists a serious difference of opinion. One party is for an address to Francis Joseph, while the other, desiring a rupture, declares that the Diet cannot put itself into communication with the Power which has destroyed the Constitution; they wish, therefore, to embody Deak's statement in a resolution. The debates will probably last for three weeks more, and during that time it is hoped that the negotiations with Croatia may lead to some practical result. But the Hungarians likewise desire the incorporation of Transylvania, where the educated classes and all the Szeklers and Saxons go for a thorough union with Hungary. A considerable portion of the Roumains, especially all those who are of the Roman Catholic religion, are of the same opinion. A minerity consisting of a portion of the Greek Catholic Roumains, encouraged by the German officials, are opposed to the measure.

At Vienna the German party is in a majority against the Slavonic Deputies; Schmerling, the Minister of State, in his artful scheme of the Council of the Empire, having cunningly apportioned the electoral districts so that his views should at any rate bave a majority. That majority would fain induce, or if necessary coerce, the refractory Hungarians, Croatians, Transylvanians, Istrians, Venetians, and Trentines, to come to the Imperial Council, but the practical impossibility of forcing a full half of the Empire into a union, detested by them, with the other half, make them quite helpless. Within a month the Austrian Ministers will either have to yield or return to the state of siege, and the rule of the sword. For the present the Stock Exchange has hopes of a peaceful arrangement; the 5 per cents, which in April stood as low as 394, have risen steadily to 49, since the stockjobbers believe that the idea of coercing Hungary has been

Not less interesting is the national movement in Poland. The Emperor of Russia seems apxious to do something for the country, but he most cruelly suppresses any outward demonstration, so that the Poles may feel that his concessions are due exclusively to his imperial grace, and not to fear. The Galicians and the inhabitants of Prussian Poland understand the position fully, and prefer the union under Russian despotism to the part assigned to them in the deliberative bodies of Berlin and Vienna, where their national aspirations are snubbed, and they remain always in an insignificant minority.

In the Iberian Peninsula, too, there is a strong party for the union of Portugal and Spain. The Spanish Queen is personally despised, but O'Donnell's policy of expansion has roused the spirit of the nation, and Portugal, which is constantly coming into closer contact with her more powerful neighbor, feels the necessity of leaning on a strong ally. The railways now beginning to extend over Spain will soon approach the frontier of Portugal, and with the increased communications, the spirit of national separation will give way to the desire for union. Several of the Portuguese statesmen have already declared themselves for a union under the house of Braganza, and it is really possible that in Spain, too, the Bourbon family may be doomed by its faults and crimes to perish.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM TURKEY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30, 1861. Amid the rumors of coming conflicts in Europe, Constantinople still continues quiet. The most important "conflict" existing here is our almost total want of the great sinew of war-i. e., money. It is a source of surprise how the Sultan's Government continues to exist without the means of paying its civil employees, its navy, or its army. With the exception of a few foreign coins, in the hands of itinerant money-changers in Galata and Pera, nothing clse is seen, in the form of by the public simply in "public faith," and in the total ence of any other means of traffic interchange. In Africa these would be ignored, and cowry shells supplant them. They can only be discounted at a loss of plant them. They can only be discounted at a loss of 74 per cent—that is to say, an English pound sterling, worth 110 plasters of the Sulvan, brings 186 plasters, and a dollar is worth some 30 or 40 plasters. There is no exchange between this place and Europe. The bulletins of the day quote the value of foreign and domestic specie, and it is dangerous to accept the bill of exchange of any merchan, lest it be rejected by his correspondent in London or Paris, or the broker who sells respondent in London or Paris, or the broker who sells it prig the proceeds. The Porte has lately had a project for a new emission of carincles, or paper notes, to direathet throughout the whole Empire, with the exception of Arabia, the Holy Land of all Moslems. These will not be put in circulation until in 1862, and in the mean time they are to be pressed on the people of the interior as a forced loan, without interest, to be withdrawn in a stated number of years—to come. The public has no confidence in the measure. I learn that the offer of the Bank Note Company of New-York and Philadelphia, to engrave paper notes, and to provide good paper for the plate, has been received by a friend of the company residing in this place, but with uncertain success. A member paper notes, and to provide good paper for the patter, has been received by a friend of the company residing in this place, but with uncertain success. A member of one of the wealthiest and most influential Armenian families of Constantinople (Dwy Oglou) employed in the Sultan's Mint, has the monopoly of these carincles, both of the paper and the lithographic engraving of them, and much as the Porte would be preserved from their easy imitation by counterfeiters, his family influence is so great, in high quarters, that his unpatriotic contract will probably be continued to him. The notes are so wretchedly executed, that the counterfeits are generally the better of the two, and otherwise difficult to be recognized from the genuine. The new project is based upon the belief, that in the interior of the Empire there is an abundance of specie currency; that it has been driven from the Capital by the paper money, and will now return there; that the forced loan will be made in specie, which will be conveyed to the Capital at once, to meet the pressing demands of the Government, and its engagements with foreign merchants, who have loaned it money, borrowed by them in Europe, which most now be restored in specie. The Sultan has no credit in Europe, his paper notes are worthless there, while his species mure and sortions has a value. All trade is stageners. be restored in specie. The Suitan has he credit in Europe, his paper notes are worthless there, while his specie, pure and spurious, has a value. Alltrade is stag-nant here; the balance is greatly against Turkey, and must be paid for in some kind of bullion, and hence the high value of metal. Notwithstanding the desire for high value of metal. Netwithstanding the confidence in peace in England and France, there is no confidence in the former, that it will be sustained. She is therefore preparing her forts in the Mediterranean for a coming struggle. Gibraltar and Malia have received more troops. Seamen and supplies are being put in them for a seige. 8,000 English soldiers have just been sen

to Malua.
It is said that the British Government is sending troops It is said that the British Government is sending troops also to Syria. There is no idea here that the French forces will leave in June, as agreed upon. The Porte is much against their continuance there, as, to carry out the plans of the great Emperor, whatever they be, French emissaries are continually intriguing with the Maronites; and if any new troubles occur there, depend upon it, these will be the cause of it. I have conversed with several Turkish functionaries and some English travelers on the subject, and all agree that the French should leave at once, so as to revent discontent there, and probable, if not indeed tional administration should not become a subject of debate in the Diet, and that for the future they would not be allowed to take part in legislation. The Croatians, little satisfied with their half-success, now protest against the Imperial Council of Vienna, and are about to renew their ancient connection with Hungary; while the Hungarians are ready to meet them half way, and to make up all differences with them, as well as with the Serbs and Roumnins. The Diet at Pesth is now discussing the address, and with a una-

of her beautiful child, or soils its sweet i. e.e., to check the influence of the "Evil Eye"—that h, the eye of envy, and of covetousness, decounced in she teath Commandment of Moses—so does the Ottoman. Government seem to desire the existence of the most repulsive objects—that is, bad roads, numerous robbers and thieves, and withal a bad administration in its Provinces, with the view of making them all the less attractive to the foreign nowers. This policy certainly is not without its effect. The travelor has only to tell of the inconveniences he has suffered and the dangers incurred during his solourn in one of the finest countries of the world, while railroads and other facilities would soon increase their number in Turkey, until the "poor" Turk (not the Indian) would be driven to the end of the log.

The Sultan has just had an opportunity of witnessing an imitation of "Christic's Minstrels," in his splendid Opera-House of Dolma-balkeths. An English troop of "American Negroes," headed by a Mr. Albain, has made several performances here, in the Casino, the Opera of Pera and at the Equilibal American legations, with

several performances here, in the Casino, the Opera of Pera, and at the English and American legations, with Pern, and at the English and American legations, with much success. Few comprehend the songs, much less the dialogues and imitations of negro barlesque. The Salvan gave an entertainment to the Diplomatic corps, in his theater—made up of quite a mixture, neither operation for dramatic. The entertainment commenced with the "Negroes," then some juggling, rope-desacing, dog agilities, &c., from the Circas of Mr. Souilliee, then some boys—either Circas-ian or Constantinopolitan—tanght to sing for the anuscement of the Sultan and his Harem (rather suspicious), as d then a poor pantominue, also from the Circas. The Sultan soon tired of the "Negroes," though they sang well, and ordered the curtain to drop before they had more than half concluded their songs, and asked for his duncing-boys. The Sultan's Open-House is said to be magnificent, and well worth a visit, but you can judge of his cost, and well worth a visit, but you can judge of his taste from the above-mentioned entertainment. The subject of Secession in the New World is attract-

ing much attention, even among the higher class of Musealmans in Constantiopple. They have a rather vague idea, I am sure, of the nature and character of the Government of the United States, and their impression Government of the United States, and their impression is drawn from its wars with England, the power of the United States to repel her attempts at interference in their domestic affairs, and their general prosperity. They seem to regret very much that so flourishing a Power should receive so scious a check from such a cause as Slavery. This will perhaps surprise you; but the unpopularity of Slavery is as great here now as it is chewhere in Europe. The Sultan has long since abolished the slave-market, and with the exception of Circassian females, does not now own one slave. I have made diligent inquiry on this point, and have been assured that it is the fact. Even the cunnels of his Hmem are all free. Slavery, however, has not been abslished here; a few still come here from Tripoli and Babary, especially females, and serve out the and Babary, especially females, and serve out the seven years which is allowed by the Islam Holy Law. seven years which is allowed by the Islam Hoty Law. The principle of Slavery is not a hereditary one, and the oilspring of all claves are free. It is held as a pious and good act to free a shave, and after serving out the period aforesaid, the manumittant allways finds a husbard for the female, and a business for the male, by which they may support themselves. There is no attempt made to raise the freed slaves to a higher degree of social equality than they already possessed. In the eyes of the law they are equal with the white, and are left to seek for fortune, untrammeled to support themselves. The eyes of the law they are equal with the white, and are left to seek for fortune, untrammeled to support the server educated. by any legal opposition. Few are ever educated sufficiently to rise in life to positions of distinction; they having filled the lower places in the family sufficiently to rice in life to positions of distinction; they having filled the lower places in the family circle, no care was taken to educate them, but nothing done to prevent their acquiring any amount of knowledge within their means. Some freed elaves are in the army as officers, but they seldon rise to the higher grades. A few are placed in the Military School and become officers, but I cannot find that any have rise to high position or eminence. I do not think that there is any particular prejudice to color (black) among Musenlmans. I see the while and black soldiers fraternizing, and the emnelss of the Saltan's palace, as well as those of the Pashaws families, are treated with much respect and regard, the former holding high official rank.

I have seen in the local papers that the Sultan has recently outerred on Col. Colt his deceration called the Medjalich, as a mark of respect for his talent in constructing revolving arms. Col. Colt also possesses a smift-bot received from the Sultan, with his cipher in diamonts, for the same cause. Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian Institution has also lately been elected an honoray member of the Sultan's Academy of Sciences, called the Enjamen i Danish.

The schem in the Greec-Bulgarian Church has been brought to a termination by the Bulgarian Bishops, expelled by the Grock Patriarch, becoming Papists. The Pope has made of them a Papal Bishop, and the Porte has acknowledged the new Catholic-Bulgarian community. It is a severe blow at Russian policy in Turkey.

## ADDITIONAL WAR NEWS.

EAST-TENNESSEE UNION CONVENTION.

To the Edster of The Louisville Journal:

DEAR SIR: In sending you an account of the proceedings of the East-Tennessee Convention, I begleave to add that I am very well persuaded that if, on the 8th of June, the people of East Tennessee should not have fair play, they will be very slow to submit to what they consider a trampling upon their liberty. The friends of secession would do well, perhaps, to be somewhat more conciltatory in their course toward those who concientiously adhere to the Union.

X.
The Convention was presided over by the Hon. T.
A. R. Nelson, and was addressed with great effect by Senator Johnson. The resolutions addopted, which were preceded by an admirably written preamble, are as follows: To the Edstor of The Louisville Journal:

were preceded by an admirably written preamble, are as follows:

1. That the evils which now afflict our beloved country, in our opinion, are the legitimate offspring of the ruineus and heretical doctrine of Secssion—that the people of East Tennessee have ever been and we believe still are opposed to it by a very large majority.

2. That while the country is now upon the very threshold of a most rainous and desclating civil war, it may with trath be said, and we protest before God, that the people (so far as we can see) have done nothing to produce it.

3. That the people of Tennessee, when the question was submitted to them in February last, decided, by an overwhelming majority, that the relations of the State toward the Federal Government should not be changed—thereby expressing their preference for the Union and

thereby expressing their preference for the Union and Constitution under which they had lived prosperously and happiny, and ignoring, in the most emphatic man-ner, the idea that they had been oppressed by the Gen-eral Government in any of its acts—legislative, execu-

eral Government in any of its acce—registative, executive, or judicial.

4. That in view of so decided an expression of the will of the people, in whom "all power is inherent, and on whose authority all free Governments are founded," and in the honest conviction that nothing has transpired since that time which should change that deliberate judgment of the people, we have contemplated with peculiar emotions the pertinneity with which those in authority have labored to override the judgment of the people, and to bring about the very result which the people themselves had so overwhelminal to the people of the peo ingly condemned.

5. That the Legislative Assembly is but the crea-

ture of the Constitution of the State, and has no power ture of the Constitution of the State, and has no power to pass any law, or to exercise any act of sovereignty, except such as may be authorized by that instrument, and believing, as we do, that in their recent legislation the General Assembly have disregarded the rights of the people, and transcended their legitimate powers, we feel constrained, and we invoke the people throughout the State, as they value their liberties, to visit that hasty, inconsiderate, and unconstitutional legislation with a decided rebuke, by voing, on the eighth day of next month, against both the act of "Secession," and of union with the "Confederate States."

6. That the Legislature of the State, without having first obtained the consent of the people, had no author-

first obtained the consent of the people, had no authority to enter into a "Military League" with the "Confederate States" against the General Government, and federate States" against the General Government, and by so doing to put the State of Tennessee in hostile array against the Government of which it then was and still is a member. Such legislation in advance of the expressed will of the people to change their Gov-ernmental relations was an act of usurpation, and should be visited with the severest condemnation of

should be visited with the severest condemnation of the people.

7. That the ferming of such "Military League," and thus practically assuming the attitude of an enemy toward the General Government (this, toe, in the ab-sence of any hostile demonstration against this State), has afforded the pretext for raising, arming, and equip-ping a large military force, the expense of which must be enormous, and will have to be paid by the people. And to do this, the taxes, already onerous enough, will necessarily have to be very greatly increased, and probably to an extent beyond the ability of the people to pay.

to pay.

8. That the General Assembly by passing a law autho

is yet in their power, to come up in the majesty of their strength and restore Tennessee to her true po-

11. We shall gwait with the utmost anxiety the decision of the people of Tennessee, on the 8th day of next month, and stocerely trust that wiser counsels will pervade the great fountain of freedom (the People) than seems to have actuated their constituted agents.

WHAT DAVIS WILL DO-A TENNESSEE VIEW .-The Memphis Appeal of the 5th has the following sketch of the plan of operations supposed to be contem-

plated by Jefferson Davis:

To our mind it is evident that the recent advance of the Federal soldiery across the Potomac upon the soil of Virginia, renders the defensive attitude assumed by the Confederate States no longer one of a stand-still, do-nothing character. The first complete and uncalled for aggression having been made by the Lincoln Government, the signification of the word "defensive" has been materially changed. It may now we think, be for aggression having been made by the Lancoin towfernment, the signification of the word "defensive" has
been materially changed. It may now, we think, be
justly construed as conveying the idea of a speedy assault upon Washington city. We judge that the preparations of Gen. Davis for this purpose are amply sufficient. He has at present not less than 129,000
troops in Virginia, with the prospect of increasing
the number to 150,000 in ten days or two weeks. The
attack, if executed with that energy and system which
we are prepared to expect at the bands of our leaders,
has an excellent prospect of success. By advancing
upon Alexandria with about twenty-five thousand men,
he could drive the Abolation forces from their position
at that place very speedily, unless they receive an immediate accession from Washington—Alexandria being
well known to be very difficult of fortification. Even
in the event of reënforcements going to them, surrender or retreat could only be delayed a short time in face
of the overwhelming number of Southern troops that
could be concentrated upon the field of engagement
within a few hours at most. The large number which
we have stationed at the various military encampments within a few hours at most. The large number which we have stationed at the various military encampments along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, reaching, perhaps, as high as fifty thousand, are equal to any emergency that may arise. A second division of the army, say 56,000 men, will probably be dispatched into Maryland by way of Harper's Ferry, with the intention of attacking Washington in the rear. This number will be equal to any force of the enemy's which may be encountered in the advance. A third division, consisting of twenty-five thousand, can then attack Arlington Hights—thus presenting, altogether, an assaulting force of 100,000 men, operating almost simultaneously on three valuable points. Under these circumstances an army equal to half that number would be left to protect valuable points. Under these circums ances an army equal to half that number would be left to protect Norfols, the batteries at Acquia Creek and the approaches through the Western section of the State. Gen. Scott could scarcely hold out against a vigorous movement of this character, such as we presume will soon be made. His whole force on the Potomac does not be made to contact the country of them. soon be made. His whole force on the Potomac does not exceed 65,000 or 70,000 troops, and many of them being scattered through Maryland, labor under the disadvantage of being among a people whose hos-tility will be incurred upon the first favorable oppor-tuate that may be offered for a demonstration. We tility will be incurred upon the first favorable oppor-tunity that may be offered for a demonstration. We cannot fail to see, at first blush, that the delay of Gen. Davis, as thus far manifested, goes to show that some great and decisive blow is evidently in contemplation. A fair field is presented for the display of his brilllant military genius, and we may be prepared soon to wit-ners it in the achievement of a great victory at Wash-ington. ARREST AND EXECUTION OF A SUPPOSED SPY BY

THE REBELS.-The Richmond Dispatch of a recent

THE REBELS.—The Richmond Dispatch of a recent date has the following paragraph:

The report prevailed in this city last evening that a son of the law partner of Louis Mackenzie, whose office is in Alexandria, the last-named member of which firm is well known in this city as a violent Union man, and President of the Loudoum and Hampshire Railroad, was yesterday taken prisoner by several South Caronas volunteers. On examining his person a map of Harper's Ferry was found adroitly concealed in the collar of his coat, together with a manuscript embodying the writer's ideas in regard to the effective force and disposition of the forces at that point, and the most probable way in which an attack could be made by the Federal troops with the likelihood of success. With this evidence upon him, he is said to have been hung as a spy. We give the report for what it is worth. It came from a gentleman who conversed with another who saw the body hanging, and gave him the facts.

nd gave him the facts.

BEGINNING TO SEE.—We find the following more than usually sensible article in The Charleston Mer-

than usually sensible article in *The Charleston Mer-*cury of the 31st ultime:

Night and day, for the last two months, has the
Northern Government been making hercelean efforts
in its department of war. Preparation on the most
gigantic scale has gone on steadily and unflagging, under the intelligent and able superintendence and direction of General Scott. An immense body of volunteers
have been thrown into camp, and are drilling eight
hours a day under competent officers of West Point
training. The arms at hand have been distributed, and
all who are to engage soon in battle have been thoroughly equipped with the best weapons. Factories,
for the manufacture of cannon, fiftee, sabers, bayonets,
and ammunition of every description, are in full operation at the North during the whole twenty-four hours tion at the North during the whole twenty-four hours

of each day.

Agents have long since been sent abroad to Europe to procure and forward as fast as possible cargoes of improved arms, and already they have begun to arrive. Great efforts have also been made for the health, comfort, and supplies of Northern troops. Energy and promptitude have characterized their movements both in Maryland and St. Louis, and their success along the border has so far been complete. They have in the West obtained and secured the great repository of arms for that section, equipped our enemies of St. Louis, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, leaving the resistance men of Missouri poorly provided, Kentucky unarmed and Brigadier General Cartie and Major Dyer.

ZOUAVES FROM PITTSBURG. overawed, and Tennersee also, with a meager provision for fighting, dependent on the Cotton States for weapons of defense. Maryland has been cowed and overpowered, Washington rendered as secure as may be, while Virginia is invaded and Richmond threatened

be, while Virginia is invaded and kitchmond threatened with capture.

In all this the military proceedings of the North, since the fall of Sumter, have been emimently wise. For the purpose of overpowering, disheartening and gaining the first advantages, which, both at home and abroad, are of immense importance, the concentration of all the forces available as promptly as possible, has been clearly the course of generalship and true economy. The first blow is said to be often half the battle. my. The first blow is said to be often half the battle. The war policy of Scott and the Northern Government has all the effect of the first blow. The final result we cannot, in the slightest degree, doubt. The immediate signal will depend, in a great measure, upon the number of troops now got ready, and the efficiency of the preparation made for them by the Confederate Government during the same period Scott has been at work. Let us not commit the mistake of underrating our enemy, or of supposing that, in modern warfare, it is only the courage of a people and the relative miliit is only the courage of a people and the relative mili-tary talent of their niel-officers that decide the issues of war. Ability in combinations and bravery in exe-cuting them may fall of success where the material is cuting them may laid. An hour's delay of a corps of wanting or deficient. An hour's delay of a corps of reserve lost the battle of Waterloo; and Napoleon fought the battle with the best troops in the world. They were cut to pieces.

The Mercury of the next day, June 1, is very restive

about the inactive etyle in which the Confederate campaign has been carried on hitherto. It denounces the defensive style of tactics, and calls for vigorous measures. It says:

ufee. It says:

"By assuming the position of the defensive, we have lost Maryland, endangered Missouri, neutralized Kentucky, and are now making Virginia our battle field. Is this wise statesmanship? Is it efficient generalship? Fabian tactics are out of place. We trust the war policy of the South is about to be aggressive and efficient. It is time, and we are glad to see that and efficient. It is time, and we are glad to see that our gallant Commander-in-Chief, after directing the preparations of the War Bureau for two mouths, has made Richmond his headquarters."

THOSE CONTENTED NEGROES.—We find the follow-

ing in The Memphis Avalanche of the 5th inst. :

ing in The Memphis Avalanche of the 5th inst.:

A man named Fletcher, living in Columbia township, Kandolph County, Ark., divulged last week a plot to the citizens which he had discovered among the negroes in that vicinity. The plot contemplated the murder of several citizens whom they supposed had money, and then making their way to the Free States. An investigation led to the development of the fact that certain negroes had proposed to give Fletcher \$20 each to take them to a Free State, announcing that their plan contemplated the murder of citizens, the possession of their means, and their final escape to the North. The negroes implicated by Fletcher, twenty in number, were arrested. A white man named Percifield, found guilty of being an instigator in the affair, was hung, as was also Fletcher, who was connected with Percifield.

CAPTURE OF THE MIRAMON.—The case of the

8. That the General Assembly by passing a law authorizing the volunteers to vote wherever they may be on the day of election, whether in or out of the Stateand in offering to the "Confederate States" the Capitel of Tennessee, together with other nets—have exercised powers and stretched their authority to an extent not within their constitutional limits, and not justified by the usages of the country.

9. "That Government being instituted for the common benefit, the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind."

10. That the position which the people of our seter State of Kentucky have assumed in this momentous crisis commands our highest admiration. Their interests are our interests—their policy is the trae policy, as we believe, of Tennessee and all the border States. And in the spirit of freemen, with an auxious desire to gvoid the waste of the blood and the treasure of our State, we appeal to the people of Turnescee, while it

The steamer Huntaville, provisionally armed with three guns, boarded, and after communicating, the Miramon was allowed to put about for Mobile Point.

After sailing about ten miles, the U.S. steamer Mount Ver, non hove in sight, and, approaching the Miramon Fired, we shotted guns. The Niagara soon coming up, an investigation was had, and the Miramon was allowed to enter the Bay of Mobile for supplies, the captain engag. In g to come out within a reasonable time.

## LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

ARRIVAL OF THE A. H. BOWMAN FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The U. S. steam-transport A. H. Bowman, Capt. Clark, arrived last evening from Old Point, where she landed stores. She has on board Oliver Thompson (mate), Wm. Anderson and Charles Thompson (seamen), who were taken on board from a yawl on the 7th off Little Egg Harbor, they having made their escape from Newbern, N. C., on the Wth ult. It appears that they belonged to the schooner Isaac W. Hughes, and that the captain and remainder of the crew were natives of South Carolina, and the vessel, being in the hands of the Secessionists, they wished to make soldiers of the crew, but the above thice, watching an opportunity, succeeded in making their escape at night in the yawl, they being allowed to remain on board until some provision was made of them.

board until some prevision was made of them.

A NEW RIFLE BRIGADE.

It is well known that the withdrawal of the Seprential Regiment from the seat of war, which they re-ched seemly and held so gailantly, did not in the madest degree diminish the patriotic enthusiasm of the corps. We learn that a number of the most experienced officers of New-York's pat regiment have arranged for the organization of two regiments to be called respectively the Chinton Voltgeurs and the Clinton Rifles. The prestige of the Seventh is already felt, in the rush of applicants for commissions. The command of the Voltigeurs is given to Colonel J. A. Page, who will at once proceed to Washington to urge the acceptance of the brigade. The Seventh supplies the nucleus of officers of what must be a very efficient arm of the service. It is probable that the whole amount deemed necessary for the equipment of the brigade—\$10,000—will be received in a very short time by the Trustees of the Regimental Fund. The corps will be attached to the New-York Legion, under command of Jas. L. Curtis as Brigadier. This movement is one of the most important and auspicious of the campaign. Six hundred and fifty men are now ready to go into camp to prepare for active service.

campaign. Six hundred and fifty men are now ready to go into camp to prepare for active service.

SECOND REGIMENT FIRE BRIGADE.

An informal parade of the 2d Regiment of Fire Zonaves took place last evening. At 7 o'clock the companies formed at their various armories, and from that hour on until 8 continued arriving at the general headquarters, the armory of the 71st Regiment, Centre Market. An hour's delay, having reference to the original programme, took place, so that the regiment was not on the march until 9 o'clock. As the firemen gathered in a general good feeling iment, Centre Market. An hour's delay, having reference to the original programme, took place, so that the regiment was not on the march until 9 o'clock.

As the firemen gathered in a general good feeling seemed to prevail. Many firemen not volunteering were present, and all took pride in the patriotism of the New-York Fire Department. Chief Decker the Acting-Colonel in command, swore a number of fresh recruits into the zervice previous to departure from the armory. Forming on Centre street, the regiment, led by a band of music, and marching in wide-awake order—citizens dress and with torches—moved toward Grand street. The line of route was through Grand street into Broadway, up Broadway to Union square, around Washington's Monument, down Fourth avenue, Howery and Chatham street, across the Park, up B ondway to Grand street, and dismissed.

The number of men on the parade was 700, to which may be added a hundred or two firemen, also in citizen's dress, as secort. Owing to the appearance of a storm, no great crowd had anywhere previously assembled, and as no general notice had been given that such a parade was on the tapis, this could not in any event have been expected. Nevertheless, as the regiment passed, they were always surrounded at every point by a crush of admaring spectators. Several transparencies were borne aloft, and attracted mechantention, the two leading ones containing the words: "Remember Ellsworth," and "We have promised, and are ready."

At many places, especially along the Bowery, applause greated the volunteers. It may be safely asserted that in physique no regiment their superior has everled that in physique no regiment their superior has everled that in physique no regiment their superior has everled that in physique no regiment their superior has everled that the success attending the enterprise has been complete. Quarters, it is expected, will be assigned the regiment within a few days. An election for Colonel was held yesterday, at noon, in the Center Market Armory, which resulted in th

Brigadier General Curtis and Major Dyer.

ZUTAYES FROM PITTSBURG.

The U. S. Zouave Cadets, of Pittsburg, 100 men, under command of Lieuts Stewart and Tyler, arrived at 6 p. m. to day by the South-Amboy Road, and proceeded by the 6 o'clock boat for Camp Scott, Staten Island, to join Gen. Sickles' Brigade.

COLONEL M'CHESNEY'S ZOUAVES.

A meeting of the Zouaves belonging to Colonel Mo-Chesney's Regiment, who die not leave this city when the bulk of the regiment started for Fortness Monroe, was held yesterdsy, at Lafayette Hall, on Broadway. Fifty-four were present at the meeting includings for

the bulk of the regiment started for Fortrees Monroe, was held yesterday, at Lafayette Hall, on Broadway. Fifty-four were present at the meeting, including a few recuits. All manifested the strongest desire to join their comrades in arms, and application having been made to Major-General Dix by a committee, that officer promised them they should start for Monroe probably to-day, but, at all events, by Monday, between 10 m. and 4 p. m.

TRUE COURAGE OF A ZOUAVE.

We have been shown a letter from a member of the Fire Zouaves, detailing the particulars of the attack in which Sceley Cornell, of Company G, received a mortal wound, and Joseph Cushman was dangerously shot. Cornell was wounded in the breest, and died within an hour; Cushman received a bellet in the thigh, but is now out of danger. Cornell died like a brave man, and as he lay upon the ground with the life-blood gushing from his wound, he smited at his contrades standing around him and exclaimed, "Who would not die a soldier's death!" A few moments after, he turned to around him and exclaimed, "Who would not die a soldier's death!" A few moments after, he turned to Cushman, who was lying near him waiting the action of the surgeon, and shaking him by the hand said, "Good bye, old courade, it was our luck to suffer his time!" Shortly after, he expired in the arms of a member of his company. The galiant members of the Fire Zonaves are foremest in the hour of danger, and when the hour of reckoningcomes, a fearful retribution will be administered to those who are now in arms against the flag of our country.

Fing RAISING AT CHRIST CHURCH, PIFTH

PLAG RAISING AT CHRIST CHURCH, PIFTH

FLAG RAISING AT CHRIST CHURCH, PIPTH

AVENUE.

Yesterday at 5 p. m. the ceremony of raising a
United States flag on Christ Church, corner Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, was performed by the
ladies of the Church. The ceremonies commenced
with a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brown of the Mission
School. Mr. Hall then read a brief patriotic address.

A song, "The Flag of our Union for Ever," was sung
by Mrs. Mozart. The Rev. Mr. Wiley, the pastor of
the church, in answer to the question," Why we raise
flags on our churches," made a few remarks breathing
the most earnest devotion to the banner of our comtry, and showing the black ingratitude of the traitorous hands that would tear it down.

The flag was then handed up by two of the ladies to
a staff through a window in the upper part of the
front of the edifice amid the cheers of the gentlemen
present, and the waving of the ladies' handkerchiefs.
The little girls of the Sunday-School sang the "StarSpangled Banner" which closed the ceremonies.

SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

A detechment of recruits for the Second Regiment,

Spangled Banner' which closed the ceremicales.

SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

A detachment of recruits for the Second Regiment,
Col. Tompkins, now in Washington, left yesterday
afternoon by railroad to join their regiment. A few
more recruits will be received at No. 108 Fulton street,
and at the Armory in Seventh street near Third
avenue.

TWENTIETH RESIMENT—COLONEL WEBER. This regiment will probably heave on Tuesday. They are fully armed and equipped. The cause of the delay for the past few days was the difficulty in drawing their pay, owing to an informality in the pay-roll.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—GER.

WELCH.

Up to the present time eighteen regiments have been fully equipped and armed by this department, and requisitions for the equipment of six more have been presented. Requisitions for the equipment of the 14th Col. McQuade, and the 30th, Col. Frisby—both remains from the Albany depot—were presented with the last two days. The equipment of the 12th ment, Col. Lansing, is completed. They will see their muskets on Monday.